HOPE ON! HOPE EVER!—To those who have been attempting for years past to rival Knox the Hatter, we would say, though it is an aiment hopelers task, "hope on, he so ever." His hate have achieved for him a brilliant reputation, and his place, No. 121

Fultonat. Is patronized by all classes. Price, only four dollars.

Fultonat. Is patronized by all classes. Price, only four dollars.

Cy Hats. Cape Ac., of the most approved styles, Children's Pancy Hats. Cape Ac., of the most approved styles, are now ready and for saile by harpanty & Leask, No. 57 Chulham-st., and corner Chalham and Pen Lass.

Opening Day.-Invitation is politely tendered to La-OPE sind DAY.—Invitation is politely tendered to Lides and Stangers arriving in our city for business or recreation to visit
our start. Aster Home, Broaders, where examples alterations, recently our picted, afford every facility for displaying the various articles on salerin their appropriate smann. Having classification departticles on salerin their appropriate smann. Having classification of the companion of fixed for Thursday, list day of april; on which ocapring opening is fixed for Thursday, list day of april; on which ocapring opening is fixed for Thursday, list day of april; on which ocapring opening is fixed for Thursday, list day of april; on which ocpoint of the salering of black, applicable to every age and size; Ladies'
velvet and other material, applicable to every age and size; Ladies'
Ridding hint, of black, drab and sray beaver, felt and straw, Riding
Cape of Lieb and velvet, in new patterns, to which the notice of Lady
Cape of Lieb and velvet, in new patterns, to
Lunary & Co., Hatters.

MEALIO'S SPRING HATA.—Every gentleman who wishes to make a good appearance in Broadway this season should secure a Mealie Hot. There are none in the market that can compare with them for becauty and elegance. Mealic's establishment is at No. 419 Broadway, course of Canalet

To a Discriminating Public.-It is an easy task for

Wenders

Fig. Elegant, light and durable are the Hats sold by
the "Practical Mechanics" of No. 11 Park-row. The reason is evident—they are manufactured by practical Hatters. Look at them and
test the unit. of the above assertion.
the People's Hatters, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House. BAYADERE ROBES -S. B. CHITTENDEN BROTHER &

what is that vast building looming up like a while edifice "asks the stranger as he passes Union Hall, the famous liothins Warehouse of P. I. Rozens & Co., corner of Fulton and Nashes. He goes in, finds a wonderful stock, incredibly low prices, pasteons stiendance. Of course he buys.

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.—Attention is invited stock of the old established
stock of the old established
Under-Garment Factory,
New-York Stocking and Under-Garment Factory,
No. 104 Bowery

Now loss, doesn and single pair. A single call will satisfy there by the case, doesn and single pair. A single call will satisfy on as to the best place to obtain those articles. Those not satisfied their purchasers can, at any time, return the goods and have their their purchasers can, at any time, return the goods and have their A. RANKIN & Co., Hosiers.

Spring Business-conts, Spring Over-conts, Spring Acts, Spring Pants, in the largest and set beautiful variety, of goods selected from our choicest spring important backful variety, of goods selected from our choicest spring important backful variety, or June 13, No. 33 and 35 John St., cor. Nassau. Tremendous bargains in English Imperial Threeoly and gloudd Ingrain Carpets at Hiram Anderson's, No. 39 Bowoly and gloudd lagrain Carpets at Hiram Anderson's, No. 39 Bowoly and gloudd lagrain Carpeting
N. B. 100,000 yards of elegant new patterns of Ingrain Carpeting
at 55, 36, 46, 59, 60, 70 and 75 cents per yard—all new spring styles.

SPLENDID CARPETING FOR SPRING SALES, 1853.—
SSUTH & LOWISELY, No. 448 Pearlest, are now receiving in store, per late strivals, a large stock of velvet, tapostry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpetings of chaste and elegant designs, which, having been purchased previous to the recent salvances in prices, they are enabled WINDOW SHADES .- Best assortment in the world, at

RELTY & FERGUSON'S, Nos. 2299 Broadway and 54 Reade at. Dealure supplied from first hands. Shades warranted to stand any climate, and and lower than at any other establishment. N. B. Share, Church, and other large Shades, painted and lettered to eight spacious sales rooms, No. 99 Bowery. Magnificent new styles of English, Messic, Royal Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels and Imperial Three-pt Carpeting, imported expressly for exhibition at the Naw-York Crystal Palace.

Fowlers & Wells, Phrenologists and publish-PRISTING FOR REMOVALS-At CALLAHAN'S JOB PRINT-

TRO OFFICE, No. 113 Nassaust, Times Building, you can get every describle of superior work, from a Card to a Book, at the leavest price for tash. Work done pre-upily and at the time promised. Call and see. Office on the second floor. Spring Under-Garments, Gloves and Hosiery.-A elect and extensive assortment of the above goods will be found at Anama's Hostery and Under-Garment Manufactory, No. 591 Bread-ray, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

THE TIME AND PLACE.—House Furnishing.—Large Basement Store No. 128 Canal st.—Now is the time, and this is the slace, to procure every description of Wood, Willow and other Waros, Dillerer's Carriages, Propellers, Dolls and other Toya. J. Kellioge. Housekeepers supplied with every needful kitchen article.

LOCKWOOD'S large store of Watches, Jewelry d Sliverware is No. 56 Fulton-st, where may be had all the different ticles in his line, good and cheap. Watches and Musicware put in der. 2,080 Building Lots and 80 Farms, worth over

\$12,000 Building Lots and S9 Farms, worth over \$12,000, to be distributed among 600 subscribets on the 30th of April, 1853. Each subscriber, for \$15, will receive a warrantse deed for four lots, 25 by 100 feet, or a Farm, from two to twenty acres. The village of Rosevale, where these lots are located, is only a short distributed to the contract of the subscribers, the heavity and romantic appearance of which are praised by all who visit it. Here may already be seen the best evidence that can be desired that Rosevale, Lakeland and Hermanville will shortly become choice places on Long lained, long known as the most healthy part of America. No favor or some ever prevails. A mild and invigorating climate, and a fever or sone ever prevails. A mild and invigorating climate, and a gentle breeze from the Atlantic is almost constantly waited over this

delightful spot. For a share, apply immediately to CHARLES WOOD, No. 208 Broadway. Murine and Inland Insurance.

General Murual Insurance Company.—Assets on the likh January, 1853, 5500,000. Profits divided, pro rata, among those who do beaness with the Company. Office No. 2 Merchants' Exchange, corner of Wall and Williamsts.

Notice. - After 1st of May we will close our store at volcek P. M. on Saturdays. J. No. Huggins & Co., 45 Broad-st., N. Y. Mr. Goldsmith hopes there is no mistake and ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—The subscribers

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—Into Subscribers solicit a call from strangers and others who may require articles in their Bos, Black Books of various sizes and styles, Letter, Cap and Note Papers, Envelops, Steel and Gold Pens, &c.; Chesmen, Backgaumon Beards, Playing Cards of various qualities, &c. Bill Heads, Cards, Circulers, Le, printed neatly, Stationers, No. 51 Nassan-st., one door from Maiden-lane.

India Rubber Gloves for gardening, or any work that soils the hands; Ledier Bleaching Mits, to be worn while sewing or alequing. These Goods make the hands soft and white. For sale at BERRIAN'S, No. 00 librodwey; HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER'S, No. 347 Broadwey, and by all Rubber Dealers. THE JOURNEYMEN SCALE Co .- No Scales manufac-

HATR DYE AND HAIR PRESERVATIVE .- CRISTADORO

offeting to the public these two valuable preparations, guarantees at in no instance whatever there shall be a failure; the Dye changing stantily the most unseemly hair to a natural brown or black, and the reservative in glossing, eithering and invigorating its roots and the second and the shall and the Dye privately applied at Cristationa's, o 6 Astor House. For sale also by druggists in city and country.

No. 6 AROT BOAR. For sale also by druggles in city and country.

By Letters Parent (Secured) 1849—Polvermachine's Parent Hydro-Electric Voltato Chains, constructed to be worn under the garmonts, are the most wonderful discovery in medicine and electricity of the present day. The importance of the lavestion has been acknowledged in America by the Academy of Medicine in New York, and the chains have been applied with great success in the medical college, the City, Belleure and Ward's Island Hospitals, Brooklyn City Hospital, &c., and in Europe by the Royal College of Physicians, Louden by the Academic National de Medicine, Paris; by the imperial family at Vierna; by the royal faculty at Berlin, and other elecatific institutions of the highest order, including the principal hospitals in Europe.

The proprietors are in passession of testimonials to the same effect form all the above institutions in America and Europe, as well as of the most cuninent and distinguished members of the profession in both homispheres, and invite the public to examine them.

Full and illustrated descriptions—one for personal test and one for meeting men—with copies of testimentals, and a number of cases cared in New York and Europe, may be obtained, gratis, at the office. They will be forwarded, free of possage, to any part of the United States, in asswer to prepaid inquiries, containing three-cents pogtage states.

The New York Custom House is supposed to

The New York Custom House is supposed to urnish places having good pay and little work, and it is true-but any ndustrious woman using one of Sixoni's Sewing Machines, can note money than the salary of a Clerk, or an Inspector of Justoms. These machines may always be seen in operation at the office

V. B. PALMER'S Advertising Agency, Tribune idings preents a convenient and complete opportunity for public, advertisements in any number of the bost and most widely circleting newspapers of the different cities and towns throughout the nited States and British Provinces at the publishers lowest rates, the least possible trouble to advertisers, and with the greatest that the least possible trouble to advertisers, and with the greatest

8. M. PETTERGILL & Co.'s Advertising Agency to 122 Names of presents to Business Men unriveled facilities for ad-ertising in all sections of the Union, Canadas and England, at the Pub-hers lowest rates. From responsible parties, no pay required until to work is done.

deertising House, No. 162 Nasanast, cor. of Ann. The very best eading papers, from all parts of United States and Canadas; lowest prices and fullest authority of the publishers. Information freely given.

John W. Stay, of Cincinnati, mysteriously disappeared rocking. He had secured passage for himself, wite and formia, via New York. A person answering the description of Clay was subsequently seen in the cars at Eaton, lexion, black eyes and hair. At Hamilton, while waiting or the Dayton train, a passenger. exion, black eyes and hair. At Hamilton, while waiting the Dayton train, a passenger who gives this formation, engaged in conversation with the party, it learned from him that he had been to California, it was now on his way home in Texas; and that he saded to take a steamer the next day for Newgans, where he would procure a beat to take him to weport, on Red River, and thence he should procure and to Texas. The lady in his company appeared very much confused, and to be disagreeably situated.

E. B. Eshelman, First Assistant Clerk of E. B. Esnellman, First Assistant Clerk of mate last Winter, we are glad to see has purbullicothe Advertiser, one of the oldest papers a radical, partisan sheet of the Damocratic distribution with much tact. Mr. Eshelman, the Editor with The Lancaster [Pa.] Indicated and the Warren (O.) Democrat.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1853.

Propers wanting The Tribune left at their residences or places of business will please leave their address at the publication office, or send it to us through the Post-Office. Price 12 cents a week, payable to the carrier.

The Tribinae is served in Philadelphia daily by carriers, at 65 courts per month. Subscriptions received at the Agency, by W. B. Zierer, No. 44 South Third-st., below Chesnut.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. cannot undertake to return rejected Communica-

The Trial of Cating for the murder of the two little children near Hackensack is now progressing at that

place. We give the first day's proceedings this

HINTS TO STRIKERS.

There are a good many workers for wages in various employments who either have struck for higher wages or intend soon fo do so, as (in the absence of any engagement to work a specified term yet unexpired) they have a perfect right to do. Some of them will readily obtain what they demand, but a good many will not, either speedily or ultimately. We ask them all to bear in mind the following truths:

1. As your right to demand higher wages, and to combine for the enforcement of that demand, is perfect and undoubted, so is your employers' right to resist that demand and to combine to make that resistance effectual. There is no occasion for hot blood or high words in the premises-so keep cool and respect others' rights as you wish your own to be respected.

2. If your employers can procure other service that will answer their turn on terms that they deem preferable to yours, they have exactly the same right to do so that you have to take your chop at Sweeney's rather than Delmonico's, if your taste or finances incline you to prefer the former establishment. And, while you may not unreasonably think hard of the members of your own craft or calling who shall go to work at " rat" prices, you must recollect that even their legal right to do so is unquestionable, while the poor women or unskilled laborers who may be offered work in your stead at prices which are an advance to them cannot be seriously blamed for improving the opportunity. No violence!

3. Strikes are often blunders, even when justifiablethat is, they accomplish no permanent good adequate to the immediate and serious evil they involve-yet are they sometimes inevitable. But a strike to stand still is almost inevitably doomed to failure in the nature of things. Each day of unpaid idleness weakens the strikers' power to hold out by consuming some portion of their means; and the end of such a strike is obvious from the beginning. If the great mass of you know not how to earn a livelihood except at your present occupations, you may as well give in at first as at last.

4. If your strike is to succeed, it is essential that you should find work of some sort immediately. Take the Hotel Waiters for example. If they are to stand idle till their employers accede to their terms, they will very soon be starved into a surrender. But let One Thousand of the most competent and pecuniarily able among them strike a beeline at once for the rural homes wherein they were born, for the growing West or the Mines, and then go to work on the best terms they can readily command, and they may soon make themselves chance to obtain what they ask. Otherwise, they have hardly a chance.

CHANCES FOR WOMEN.

The recent agitations among Hired Workers, looking to an advance of Wages, have produced some gratifying results. Stubborn, unreasoning conservatives, whe have hitherto scoffed immeasurably at the idea of 'Woman's Rights' and at the alleged necessity for an enlargement of 'Woman's Sphere,' have all at once seen new light, and come out uncommonly strong in the character of champions and benefactors of Woot suitable to her but sewing on her husband's buttons and nursing her children-no matter whether she happens to have any children or not-but to-day she is flattered, and petted, and eulogized, as peculiarly qualified by nature to do almost everything hitherto esteemed the business of men, and the great safeguard of Society against the inclination of masculine workers to ask too high wages for their labor. Into Type-setting and sundry other vocations, they have already been inducted with all the honors; and, should the present state of things continue, and the differences between Employer and Employed be multiplied, we shall expect to see female engineers and conductors in charge of Railway trains, with grave deacons and vestrymen arguing in church meetings that St. Paul has long been totally misapprehended, and that each church is under apostolic injunction to 'call' a woman rather than a man to its pulpit whenever the former can be had twenty-five per cent, the cheaper.

Well: the hold-backs are right in this instance, if never before. Woman ought to have a wider range of employments; she ought to be better paid for her work; and she cannot have the latter without the former. So long as there are in our city, for example, ten intent on earning a livelihood by making Shirts to every one who seeks to earn his subsistence by making Hats, the latter class will inevitably be far better paid than the former. No amount of preaching, exhortation, sympathy, benevolence, will render the condition of our Working Women what it should be so long as the Kitchen and the Needle are substantially their only

Yet our hang-backs have jumped forward so suddenly that they are more likely to break the rotten harness than to extricate the mired load. Acting under the impulse of a personal and sordid interest, they are considering only how far Woman may subserve their needs, and not how the world's needs may be made to subserve the elevation of Woman. Just at present we hear a loud cackling about the employment of Women in Type setting, as if scores of them had not been employed thereat for a number of years past; and it seems to be the opinion of some that Typography is the predestined Joshua of Woman, just about to lead her out of the wilderness of dependence, excessive toil and efficient recompense into the Promised Land of abundance and

Now it is an old truth that educated, intelligent, intellectual Women can set type, and, under favorable circumstances, make a good business of it. The work requires no considerable exertion of strength, and its main requisites are quickness of eye and finger, good judgment and intellectual capacity. We estimate the services of a competent young woman at type-setting as worth in this City \$2 per week after the first fortnight, \$4 per week after three months' practice, \$6 per week after one year, and \$8 per week after two years. That this is very much better than Women of the requisite capacity can do in the vocations to which | own again, and sits on his golden throne, rigged out in they have hitherto been almost wholly confined we need hardly remark. True, Women can never be fully equal to Men as

type-setters. There is often a job of lifting or lowering forms, placing or removing heavy furniture, &c. to be done in a printing office, for which men will always be better qualified than women. Making up pages, taking proofs, &c. would be found rather trying work for women. And in a Daily Newspaper office, especially that of a Morning paper, they would be very much out of place. The usual crowd, the frequent hurry, the protracted night-work, the irregular morning hours of quitting, varying capriciously from midnight to daylight, all render such a place unfit for women to work in.

Nor do we think it will ever be found advisable to employ men and women indiscriminately to work in a arge printing establishment, or in any other extensive manufactory. Where nearly or quite all the operatives in a room are women, as in a cotton or woolen factory, there may be no objection, but in all others there

We should like to see a Book Printing-Office arranged expressly for the employment of Women as Compositors, as they already are as feeders on Adams's Presses. Here the few who already know something of the art might be employed, with thrice as many more; and all instructed not merely to compose and distribute, but to correct, make up, impose forms and prepare the type completely for the press or stereotype foundry. A good foreman would be requisite for a season; but his place might soon be resigned to the most competent among the female compositors, and the whole business committed to her hands. That will be an auspicious day for Woman wherein she acquires complete mastery of the Typographic art, thus enlarging her sphere of usefulness and her command of the means of asserting her rights and exposing her wrongs in the ear of the reading world.

A DAUPHIN RETIRED FROM BUSINESS.

One event in the late advices from Europe has not excited the attention it seems to deserve. We allude to the retirement from public life of the predecessor in the Dauphin line, of Rev. Eleazer XVII, the nearest lawful heir to the legitimate throne of France. And such a retirement! It is an ominous descent, from the sublime to the ridiculous. A genuine Dauphin of France has entered the Dutch army as a private soldier! Poor Prince! This is a tougher experience than he, or Rev. Eleazer, or any other of his doubles ever underwent at the hands of Robespierre, Marat, Simon and the whole crew of the revolution. If the Royal court temporarily established here in partibus cannot officially go into mouraing on his account, we outside barbarians may at least drop a tear at his misfortune, and raise a passing monument to his perished

Charles William Naundorff, now condemned as a private Dutchman to fight his own battle with fate and those of Holland with her foes, is calumniously reported to have been born in Krossen, a Prussian town, while in reality he was the unfortunate son of Louis XVI-just like the Rev. Eleazer Williams. He exercised the trade of watchmaker till somewhat advanced in life, and till he had become the father of ten children. When he himself discovered the mystery of his royal origin is not known; but he had long been in the habit of confiding it to his friends, to whom he detailed the most surprising corroborative circumstances and recollections; and finally, about the year 1830, he revealed it to the rest of mankind. His likeness to his father was surprising, and no one, artist or layman, who had ever seen a Bourbon, could honestly doubt that he was the son of the guillotined monarch. He also had a daughter, who bore a marvelous resemblance to Maria Antoinette. He came to France, and found many to recognise his pretensions. He set up a sort of private Court, and on those who did him loyal homage bestowed high-sounding titles, with splendid salaries, whose sole defect was that they were never paid. He even established a journal to advocate his claims, calling it La Justice. A lively, but incredulous writer, whom he invited to enlist in its columns, thus describes a visit paid to his Majesty:

"The court of the Prince consisted of Denisarte, the old man who introduced me, and whose income of 8,000 livres with difficulty sustained the dignity of the Dauphin. He had the title of Minister Plenipotentiary, and was charged with managing all the affairs of His Majesty. Around independent, while giving their brethren who remain a these two personages were grouped seven or eight artisans of both sexes, all from Versailles, and perfectly convinced of the legitimacy of the Prince. They were all sincere, and deemed it an honor to render all sorts of domestic service to the Prince gratuitously. When I entered this Phalanstery, I found everybody at work. An old scullion of Louis XVI. was cooking. An old shoemaker, who subsequently, at the trial which Naundorff went through, distinguished himself for the persistency of his faith, was repairing the damages in his master's boots-each was employed ac-

My arrival in company with the Minister Plenipotentiary placed everybody on the alert. It was rumored that I had come from Austria with a message from the Duchess d'Angouleme. I was introduced into the cabinet of the man. But yesterday, they could perceive no other Prince. His Majesty appeared to me about the age which onded to his official birth: he wore, under a dress interference by the police, might pass for a watch ribband, and which the faithful were free to take for the Order of the Holy Ghost. I will spare you the full description of the interview, which lasted an hour. Naundorif, with great precision of detail, and great difficulty of elocution, related to me his sufferings at the Temple, his miraculous escape, and his wandering life in the different monarchies of Europe, which were all accomplices of the usurpers who had taken his place. This man was so well posted up in every thing which related to the prisoners of the Temple he had so perfectly identified himself with this fiction, that not the slightest embarrassment was betrayed in his statements. By the constant repetition of his fable, he had perhaps himself become the dupe of it; at all events, it is certain that he exhibited an appearance of good faith, which explained to me the fausticism of his adherents.

The conference was closed by a proposal for me to engage in the journal for the promotion of the cause. The ompensation, which was an honorable one (1,000 francs a month) was noted down in writing with scrupulous exactness and made payable when the Prince should have re ceived his indemnity-for Naundorff did not lay claim to the throne of France. He knew the French too well, he said, to wish to govern them; but he had demanded his paternal and maternal estates and a dotation to pay for his renunciation of the Crown. This was all so grotosque and piquant, that after returning home I hastened to take down my conversation with this curious personage, and while now writing, I am ready to burst with laughter on finding a thousand details like these.

Napolean well knew my rights. In 1806, he sent an agent to me in Prussia to obtain my renunciation. In this way, he would destroy the pretensions of Louis XVIII but we could not come to an understanding with each other I have always regretted it, for the Restauration would not have taken place and I should not have had the unhappi ness to be rejected by the members of my own family.

". He used the expressions, "my policy," my cabinet." When he spoke of the Duchess of Angouleme, he had two or three tears always in reserve, and said in a softened manner, 'My sister is deceived; she is too pious to wish to despoil me, but Louis XVIII has indoctrinated her, and she ves me dead."

After this our adventurer, more ready to resign his royal rights than was the Rev. Eleazer, tried the experiment of abdicating in favor of the Orleans family. but they wouldn't take his abdication, nor would the Chamber allow him an income worthy of his birth by way of compensation. Finally, in 1836, he got before the Courts, on the charge of swindling, who acquitted him, but scouted his pretensions. He withdrew from the tribunal with dignity, surrounded by his adherents. who severally expressed their congratulations on his acquittal. Since then, though much put to it for money, he has not ceased to maintain his princely identity until now. Probably it was the advent of his reverend competitor upon the stage, and the fear that the world would believe the story of that gentleman's romantic advocates, which led him to this desperate step. But good luck to him and rapid promotion in his new career. And when our aboriginal Louis XVII. gets his ermine and spangles, in his own ancestral palace of Versailles, we hope he will remember the unlucky Naundorff and do something handsome for him. At least he ought to be appointed the Court watchmaker, or historiographer to his real Majesty. The latter function much experience has doubtless prepared him to discharge in an inventive and brilliant manner,-and invention is what it mostly needs. Up to the present it is a very monotonous and decided bore. Naundorff is the fourth person pretending to be Louis

XVII. The first, Hervagault, died in 1812 in the Bicetre, where he had been shut up by Napoleon. The second Mathurin Bruneau, was also sent to prison for seven years, but was released after the revolution of Italy,

when he also retired from public life, and, according to some authorities, engaged in the much more useful profession of a baker, while others say that he made wooden shoes for a living. The third, Hebert, Duc de Richment, was in turn sent to prison for twelve years, but escaped and went to London, where, after two unsuccessful attempts to assassinate him, he died in good eircumstances in 1845, leaving a son who renews his father's pretensions, though in a mitigated form. The fourth is that new private in the Dutch army, whose melanchely lot we have above deplored. The fifth, who alone carries on the business with vigor at present, is the Indian missionary of whom the Orleans family besought that abdication which they refused from his predecessor. For our part, we can only say that he made a great mistake not to accept the proposal, sign the parchment and pocket the indemnity. Perhaps he may make more out of it, but the experience of those who have gone before him is not encouraging. Still, who knows what those mysterious papers at New-Orleans may not demonstrate? Let us wait in patience for their revelations, consoled by the assurance that, come what may, our Dauphin will never enlist as a private in the Dutch army.

HOUSES FOR THE POOR.

It is impossible for a stranger, and almost for a citizen, to take a walk in the upper part of the City without being struck with the number and elegance of the dwellings recently erected. In the cross streets long lines of lofty and highly-finished houses, with fronts of free-stene, meet the eye: while in the avenues many mansions assume a palatial size and magnificence. When we ask the cost of these new houses, and of the lots on which they are built. we are startled at the answers we receive. New ideas of the vast wealth of this great commercial metropolis break in upon the mind and new trains of reflection are excited. Of these last is one which rarely fails to present an important inquiry, which we as rarely attempt to answer: "Where do the poor live, and 'where are they to live hereafter ?" Poor is of course a comparative term. In the remarks we are about to offer we intend to confine it to men and women who have no capital in advance, and who earn their livelihood by manual toil. There is a still poorer class, who, from various causes, are unable to support themselves by labor. These are, or ought to be, provided for at the public expense. To such our suggestions do not

Of course, the poor are not freeholders, and have no houses of their own; nor are they able in the City to hire houses. In the country the class to which we refer usually hire a small tenement for \$25 or \$49 a year, or where they are engaged in agriculture are provided for by the farmer who employs them. But in the City of New-York no poor man hires a house. The rent would equal nearly the whole of his annual income. He hires not a house but a room, rarely two rooms, and very frequently only part of a room. Of course, good houses in eligible situations and

furnished with modern conveniences are not let in single rooms to poor tenants. The houses thus appropriated are chiefly old and dilapidated-houses which for the most part, no decent family having the means of living in a house by themselves would occupy. The rooms in these miserable tenements are let at exorbitant rents, the most comfortless seldom bringing less than five dollars per month. Hence the proprietor finds the old house more profitable than a new one would be, because the capital invested is smaller. But such is the demand for rooms, that some new houses are built as a pecuniary speculation to meet the demand. These are chiefly in cheap and unpleasant locations, and although respectable in their exterior. coarsely finished within. Not a few of these houses are built on the rear of lots, a better house and store fronting on the street. Of course these rear houses open upon a little contracted court, into which it is scarcely possible for a current of fresh air to enter. In all these various cases, the object of the landlord is to get as high a rent as possible, while the great demand for rooms, together with the insufficiency of the supply, compels the poor laborer to pay a most excessive price for a place in which he and his wife and children may lay their heads. It may be safely affirmed that throughout the City, business locations excepted, The rent of a palace in the Fifth-av. is a far smaller per centage on the capital invested than the revenue derived from a ruinous tenement at the Five Points. Of course the day-laborer pays a higher rent in proportion to the space, comfort and convenience he enjoys, than

any merchant-prince in the City. But how, it may be asked, is it possible to furnish the poor with good, comfortable houses? We might as well undertake to feed and clothe, as to lodge them at the expense of the benevolent; and could it all be done, it would be but giving a high bounty on idleness and improvidence. Still, much may be accomplished without levying contributions on the charitable, or impairing the self-independence and industry of the indigent classes. One of our respected fellow citizens, Mr. Haight, has made a judicious beginning in his Model Houses in Thirty seventh-st., but these excellent eatablishments are limited in extent, and are designed rather for thrifty mechanics, and for small families, than for the poor properly so called. He has done an admirable thing, but we would incite others to take up the work, and to carry it out in a rather lower sphere than he has aimed at.

The efforts now making in England to improve the dwellings of the poor, are in the highest degree both laudable and instructive, and may well rouse the benevolent among us to similar exertion. In that country, a population nearly equal to that of the United States is crowded into an area not as large as the State of Virginia. Of course, there is necessarily a vast amount of destitution, while the philanthropic endeavors to relieve it are unexampled in any Christia country. Parliament has instituted an official inquir into the state of the dwellings occupied by the poor. while two large societies are engaged in erecting tenements for their use. The first of these is, "The Society for Improving the Condition of the Laboring Classes," under the patronage of the Queen and the presidency of Prince Albert. The Chairman of the Executive Committee of this

Society is the excellent Earl of Shaftesbury, (lately Lor Ashley,) the reputed author of the Stafford-House Anti-Slavery Address. Among the various modes in which the Society aims at improving the condition of the laboring classes, the erection of model lodging houses holds a prominent place. They have no less than six piles o buildings in different parts of London. The 1st lodges 23 families, and 30 aged single females: the 2nd, 104 single men; the 3d, 48 families; the 4th, 20 families and 128 single women; the 5th, 82 single men; and the 6th, 57 single women; total, 91 families, 215 single women, and 186 single men. These lodgings, instead of being furnished gratuitously, are let at moderate rents, and the report of the Society asserts "that the result of these experiments shows a sufficiently remunerative return." In the first building a set of family apartments, consisting of a sitting room and three bedrooms, lets for 6/ a week. Single rooms for single women cost 1/6 per week. The 2nd building is regarded as the most finished model of all-"Here is combined all that is deemed essential and valuable in such an establishment-complete ventilation and drainage, an ample supply of water, separation and retirement in the sleeping apartments. each man having a room to himself, with all the conve-'niencies which, while conducing to the health and physical comfort of the inmates, tend to increase their self-respect, and elevate them in the scale of moral and intellectual beings." To the establishment is attached a kitchen and wash-house for the convenience of the lodgers, a hot and cold bath, a pantry for the safe preservation and storage of their provisions, and a well-

selected library, together with a common sitting-reom. Each room is furnished with a bed, chairs, and a chest for clothes. Closets floored with slate and fitted with iron basins, with water laid on, are constructed for the convenience of washing. The lodgers pay for all these accommodations 2/4 (58 cents) per week in advance. The advantages of such a building will, the Society expect, extend greatly beyond its immediate inmates. It will, it is asserted prove to capitalists that they may erect similar buildings with great profit and advantage to themselves, while at the same time they are doing much for the good of their tenants.

The fourth building is intended chiefly for poor sew ing women. There are 64 rooms, each provided with two iron bedsteads, chairs, table and wash-stand. A room lets for 2/ (50 cents) per week. A wash-house, with washing-troughs, ironing-tables, and a wringing apparatus, is attached to the establishment, and also several drying-rooms, heated with hot-water-pipes. Coals are laid up, and retailed to the inmates. The fifth building affords lodgings to single men at 4d. (8 cents) per night, or 2/ (50 cents) per week. This has proved a profitable investment. The members of the Society derive no personal profit from these houses, the income being appropriated to the general objects of the Society, while the capital expended is raised by voluntary contributions and by loans.

In 1845 another Society was chartered under the name of "The Metropolitan Association for improving the dwellings of the Industrious Classes." This differs from the first in confining itself exclusively to the subject of ledging-houses, and also in being a Stock Company, with a capital of £100,000, and seeking and expecting a yearly dividend on the capital invested It is, nevertheless, a philanthropic association, striving to benefit the poor, and consenting, for that purpose, to be restrained by its charter from dividing more than five per cent. yearly among the stockholders, all the profits beyond this dividend being expended in enlarging the operations of the Society. In 1850, a supplementa charter authorised an addition of one million pounds sterling to the capital of the Company, for the purpos of erecting model dwellings in the provincial towns, The interest to be received on this new capital is also limited to five per cent. The essential principle of the association is self-support, and the founders avowed that they should regard their scheme as a failure, did it not return a fair profit on the capital invested; and in England five per cent. is such a profit. This Society has seven edifices in London-one of

them a handsome structure, 240 feet front, with wingsand five stories high, for the accommodation of families, It contains twenty-one sets of two rooms, and ninety sets of three rooms each. Each set is provided with water. water-closets, sink, shaft for carrying off ashes and refuse, galvanized iron coal-box, and meat-safe. The living rooms are furnished with range, boiler, and oven. A court in front for play-ground for children, and another in the rear for drying clothes. Another building contains a dormitory for three hundred single men, and sets of rooms for forty families. Each single man has a room to himself. Attached to the establishment are baths, wash-houses, and a school-room, which in the evening is used as a lecture-room for the amusement and instruction of the tenants. By the last report, the whole average population of the six buildings, (the seventh is not completed.) was 1.236. The mortality was very light, being only seven adults and five children. As an evidence how much the cleanliness and ventilation of these buildings are conducive to the health of the inmates, the Directors state in their report for 1850, that while Fever and Cholera have been devastating whole Districts of the Metropolis, not one of either of those diseases has occurred in your buildings."

The following notice of one of the Society's model odging-houses for three hundred single men, taken from The London Times, will be found interesting: "The building is five stories in hight from the basement

"The building is five stories in hight from the basement. The latter is surrounded by an open area, and contains baths and wash-houses, with all the requisite appurtenances, extensive ceilarage, and ample space for workshops. Upon the ground floor, the entrance hall is commanded by the Superintendent's apartments, which are placed on the left, while the store room and cook's apartments occupy about the same space on the right. Immediately in front of the entrance are the stairs, of fire-proof construction, which lead to the three stories of sleeping apartments; and opposite the stairs, on the ground floor, is a good sized lavatory for day use. The codes-room is directly in front of the stair-case hall, and extends to the back of the building, communicating on one side with a reading room and on the other nicating on one side with a reading room and on the other with a kitchen for the use of the inmates. It is a lofty room, divided into ables by iron columns supporting an oper of stained timbers, lighted by a large window at the fo-end, two smaller side windows, and sheets of rough glass in the roof. Boxes are fitted with tables and glass in the reof. Boxes are fitted with tables and seats round three sides, and the room is warmed by hot water pipes. A cock's bar opens into the coffee room, for the supply of coffee, &c. The reading room, size 60 feet by 21, 18 warmed by open fires, and intended to be furnished with some of the daily papers and popular periodicals. The kitchen, 45 by 21 feet, for the use of the inmates, contains two ranges, provided with hot water, a sink with cold water, and common apparatus for cooking purposes. From this kitchen a stone stair case leads to a portion of the basement containing 234 ment safes, all under lock and key, raised on brick piers, placed in ranges back to back, with ample space for ventilation. The cook's shep is connected with the men's kitchen by a bar, from which cooked provisions may be obtained at almost every hour of the day. The ions may be obtained at almost every hour of the day, three upper stories are fitted with sleeping apartmen each side of the corridors. These rooms are all furnished with iron bedsteads and suitable bed furniture. There is also in each a locker for linen and clothes, with a false bottom for the admission of air, so that the sleeping berths can be ventilated at the pleasure of the lodgers. All the doors are secured by spring latches, of which each inmate has his own key. On each floor are lavatories, fitted with cast iron namel basins, set in slate fittings. The partitions forming he sleeping apartments are kept below the ceiling for the surpose of ventilation, and the corridors have windows it each end, to insure a thorough draft when necessary. With respect to ventilation, the principal agent is shaft, which rises one hundred feet, into which several of the smoke flues are conveyed, and by which means ach side of the corridors. These rooms are all furnished a shaft, which rises one hundred feet, into which several of the smoke flues are conveyed, and by which means a powerful upper current is maintained. The sleeping apartments and other principal rooms are connected by vitiated air flues with the ventilating shafts, and the current is regulated at pleasure by means of dampers under the control of the Superintendent. Large cisterns in the roofs, and smaller ones in other parts of the building, afford an ample supply of water to every part of the premises. Every floor has an opening, secured by an iron door, into a dust shaft, communicating with a dust cellar in the basement. The whole building is well lighted by gas. The terms 3s, per week in advance. Each immate will have besides his sleeping apartment the use of the coffee-room, readingper week in advance. Each inmate will have besides his sleeping apartment the use of the coffee-room, reading-room, and the public kitchen, where he may cook his own food, or he can obtain ready cooked provisions from the cook's shop. Every lodger is furnished with a small larder, under his own lock and key, has free access to the washhouse at certain times of the day, and can by the payment of a small sum have a hot or cold bath." The Morning Chronicle, speaking of the Society, says

"It has made a slovenly class of men neat and orderly in their habits; it has converted filth into cleanliness, and discose arising from neglect into the health which rewards attention to physical laws; it has improved the monetary morals of tenants, and found out a way for the punctual payment of rent which no landlord ever discovered before; it has produced virtue out of light, and air, and warmth and space; and like the beneficent power in the old German tale, has turned dirt and rubbish into gold and gensbricks and mortar into moral agents and social reformers."

The Duchess of Sutherland, on account of her antilavery sympathies, has been told by Mrs. Julia Tyler and The New-York Observer " to look at home," and to pity and relieve the poor of England. It may, therefore, not be amiss to mention that the Duchess, her husband, her son-in-law, the Duke of Argyle, and her brother, the Earl of Carlisle, are all members of the association, and that the last is one of its acting directors. Let our rich and benevolent citizens, while extending their sympathy and their gifts to the ignorant and wretched abroad imitate the example of the Duchess and her family in looking at home," and striving to render the abodes of the laboring poor more favorable to the temporal and spiritual welfare of their inmates.

INDIANA .- The Democratic Banner, Brookville Demorat, with several other Democratic papers through the State have manifested much anxiety to know for what purpose the State Democratic Convention is called. The only explanation we have seen, is in The Indiana Free Democrat, which the above named papers would do well to notice, as it may give light. In regard to the Convention Mr. Waile says: It is called for the 25th of May, the same day that the State Free Democratic Association holds its annual meeting Perhaps it is the design of our Hunker friends to become members. It would not surprise us since the Chairman of the Central Committee, (Hon. W. J. Brown,) has made such wonderful progress.

The Spiritual Telegraph commences its second volume with May, and has already issued a specimen No. of that volume in a much enlarged and still beautiful sheet, filled with a choice compilation of the alleged 'Revelations' of our day. Among the articles we note an account of the marvelous Medicinal Spring lately discovered by Spiritual direction (so said) in Carroll, Chantauque Co. a bulletin from the 'Rappers' who went hence to England as missionaries, and appear to have found their way into pretty high society, and sundry relations like the following, which are 'important if true:

CURIOUS PROOF OF SPIRITUAL PRESENCE .- Mrs. Edith CURIOUS PROOF OF SPIRITUAL PRESENCE.—Mrs. Edith Banning of West Winsted, Coun., a lady of the highest respectability, and a member of the Presbyterian Charch, buried her husband, as we say in common parlance, some four years since. Mrs. B. has three daughters, aged sevential media. The eldest is at times clairvoyant, while the youngest is a medium for the sounds. It is now about one year since they first became fully conscious of the presence of invisible visitors, claiming to be the Spirits of departed relatives and friends.

year since they are claiming to be the Spirits of departed relatives and friends.

Some weeks since, while the writer was at West Winsted, for the purpose of giving lectures on the facts and philosophy of Spiritualism, Mrs. Banning related the following interesting fact: On entering the front room one day, Mrs. B. observed that the mirror was apparently covered with a sort of cloud, or mist, as though some person had just breathed over its surface. On approaching it, she discovered, to her great surprise, near the center of the glass, a complete profile picture of a man. She thought of the possibility that it might be some illusion of the sense, and summoned her eldest daughter, who saw the picture with equal distinctness; and now, most unexpectedly, the likeness of the deceased husband and father clearly appeared in the image before them. One after another, all the members of the family were called to look at the mystical profile. There were five persons who witnessed this curious phenomenon, namely, Mrs. Banning, two of her daughters an English woman who lives in the family, and an Irish domestic, all of whom manifestly saw the same image, as their descriptions entirely agree. The picture remained some twenty minutes, and then gradually the outline became indistinct, and finally disappeared, leaving the mirror antarnished.

Subsequently, the ordinary sounds, or rappings, were heard on the table, and what purported to be Mr. Banning, of the Spirit-world, announced his presence, and affirmed hat he had produced the images they had just witnessed, o redeem a promise given them some time before, which was to the effect that he would give them an unmistakable demonstration of his personal presence.

We may further add, that the Irish girl was so much

menstration of his personal presence. We may further add, that the Irish girl was so much

frightened on witnessing the mystical picture, that she left the house, and did not return until the next day. -The foregoing is from the pen of the Editor, S. B. Brittan, and is vouched for as fact by him; the following is from a correspondent, who has written a book in defense of 'Spiritualism:'

SHADOWS OF COMING EVENTS.

Messrs. Partridge and Brittan: At one of our regular sittings at my residence on Wednesday evening, Feb. 22, with Mrs. A. and Miss M. as mediums, Miss M. passed into a trance; and after describing in glowing terms the beauty and happiness of the place in which her spirit was privileged

There is some friend somewhere that is going to be changed, and go there soon. I don't know who it is, but it eks like mother." I asked "Wouldn't you be glad to have her go to so beau

tiful and happy a place?"

She replied, "I am glad, and yet sorrowful. She will be better off. They don't think she is going, but she is." "Will she go seen?"
"I can't tell, but think she is; it looks so." Miss M. now

Ten I ten, out times and the same of the behald a hear, out times a behald a hear of the same of the s once to the Spirit world. They then wrote through Mrs.

A. the following sentence:
God calls His children home in rapid succession, each in their turn as their labors here are done and the spirit longs for immortality. Then the angel comes in love, and bears them home to their heavenly mansion."

them home to their heavenly mansion.

At this date, February 23d, we supposed the person luded to was in good health. We had heard from few weeks previous to that effect. Miss M. came from trance and wept much, saying that her mother would change, as she had seen her friends in the Spirit was preparing to receive her.

preparing to receive her.

Thus the matter rested. I made the usual record of what transpired. We heard nothing from the place (Gardiner, Maine.) in which her mother resided until Tuesday, March Maine,) in which her mother resided that Access, 1, when I received a telegraphic dispatch, stating that she was "very sick." The next day, Wednesday, March 2, I received another dispatch by which I was informed that the mother of Miss M. that morning passed from this to the spirit world.

John S. Adams.

Spiritworld.

Chelsen, Mass., Saturdoy, March 5, 1883.

Chelsen, Mass., Saturdoy, March 5, 1883.

Note.—I have since learned that the mother of Miss M. was perfectly well on the Wednesday we had our sitting, so far as her friend, could observe, and that no appearance of illness was viable until the evening of the following Sabbath: thus proving the truth of what our Spirit friends told us, that her friends did not think she was soon to leave

-The discussion between Messrs. Brittan and Richmond-the former affirming, the latter denying, the agency of the spirits of those removed from earth by death in the modern 'Manifestations'-is brought to a close with the first volume, and (we presume) will now view of the modern enigma from both sides that has yet been presented, and cannot fail to be widely read with interest. The range of facts brought under review in this discussion is much wider and embodies more that is remarkable than that embraced in any other work on the subject which has attracted our notice.

Respect to the Memory of Mr. King.

The following is a copy of the order issued by the Presi dent to the heads of Departments on receiving official notice of the death of the Vice President. The Secretaries of War and the Navy have, in consequence, issued the gen eral orders usual in similar cases:

eral orders usual in similar cases:

The President has with deep sorrow, received information that the Vice-President of the United States, William R. King, died on the 18th inst at his residence in Alabama.

In testimony of respect for eminent station, exalted character, and, higher and above all station, for a career of public service and devotion to this Union which, for duration and usefulness, is almost without a parallel in the history of the Republic, the labors of the various Departments will be suspended.

The Secretaries of War and Navy will issue orders that appropriate military and naval hours be readered to the memory of one to whom such a tribute will not be formal, but heartfelt from a people the deceased has so faithfully served.

The public offices will be closed on this day, and badges of mourning be placed on the Executive Departments at Washington.

Franklin Fierce.

Washington, April 20, 1853.

Mrs. Everett, we regret to learn, is very ill, and it is feared that she will not recover. During the residence of Hon. Edward Everett in Washington the past winter. Mrs. Everett, having been in too feeble a state of health to accompany him, remained at home. She has been able to see her friends, and until a short time since, to go abroad freely in pleasant weather. Within a few days past she has been more seriously ill, and on Tuesday her state became alarming. She was rather more comfortable that evening, yet slight hopes are entertained for her recovery; her physician states that she may die at any moment.

nies the accuracy of the assertion that the deposit of lithographic stone lately found in Kentucky is the first discovery of that species of stone in the United States. The writer says that he obtained a specimen of the same kind of stone in 1e25 at Drummond Island, at the entrance of the strait between Lakes Huron and Superior, where the supply was apparently inexhaustible. The stone was carried to Boston and tested by Mr. Pendleton, the lithographer, who said it was equal if not superior to the German stone. At that time, however, Drummond Island was far less accessible than Germany, and the discovery was, therefore, of no practical value.

If there is a deposit of this stone on Drummond Isle, it can be tested at once, as soon as navigation to the Saut St. A correspondent of The New-Haven Journal de-

can be tested at once, as soon as navigation to the Saut St. used by the people of the Lake for hones and whetsto

Marie opens again. We have heard it suggested that a deposit also exists at L'Ance, on the south shore of Lake Superior; but this is no doubt a mistake, arising from the fact that a vein of stone does exist there, which is much We hope that this matter will not be forgotten by those who have opportunity to examine the localities and obtain spe-

Municipal Elections.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo.—Mayor, J. Curry Watson, 57; Irvin Anderson, 35. Truly a great city. Springfield, O.—Mayor, James M. Hunt, 466; Oliver

BADGER CITIES.—Wisconsin has now seven ch BADGER CITIES.—Wisconsin has now seven chartered cities which are presided over by the following Mayors: Milwaukee, George H. Walker, Ind.; Racine, D. McDonald, Democrat; Kenosha, C. C. Sholes, Abolitioniss; Janesville, A. Hyatt Smith, Democrat; Fond du Lac, Geo. McWilliams, Whig; Oshkosh, Ed. Eastman, Democrat; Sheboygan, H. H. Conklin, Whig.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Jason Harrison was re-elscted Mayor; seven Aldermen and a Constable and an Assessor were also chosen.

Fremont, Ohio.—Mayor, Austin B. Taylor.

The Peoria (Ill.) Republican states that a gen man, who had been for some time paying his addresses to young lady, asked her hand in marriage, which was refus the pleaded for some time after, and declared if she still sisted his suit he would commit suicide. She informed his such an alternative would not influence her in the least this he loaded a gun, and, standing in front of the house placed the muzzle in his mouth, and with his too pulled the trigger. The lady stood in the door and witnessed the whole of the terrible transaction.